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And now I find myself wholly unable to add to this list of demerits. Let them have their due effect and weight. I earnestly desire to present him only as he was. How indeed could I remember who it is that is the subject of this brief memoir, and not permit the recollection to compel me, if I needed the compulsion, to seek to be, in all I say of him, truthful and just?

SPECIAL MEETING.

A Social Meeting of the Society was held at the house of Mr. WILLIAM S. APPLETON, 39 Beacon Street, on Thursday evening, April 28th, the President in the chair.

The President read a letter from Mr. Charles J. Hoadly, of Hartford, which contained the following passage:—

In reading, not long since, Archdeacon Hale's "Series of precedents and proceedings in criminal causes, extending from the year 1475 to 1640, * * illustrative of the discipline of the church of England," Lond. 1847, I met, on p. 259, with the enclosed, relating to one of the early assistants of Massachusetts. It is of very little importance and very likely not new to you, though I do not remember to have seen any reference to it in any of the books published on our side of the water.

["29 Nov. 1636.

ARCHDEACONRY OF ESSEX."]

"*Sandon. Contra Thomam Sharp-et Tabitham ejus uxorem, Thomam Sharp, juniorem, et Annam Wittam.* * * They doe all refuse to bowe at the blessed name of Jesus, or to stand up at the Creed, according to the cannon: but doe scoffe at the minister and others that doe. The said Tabitha did not come to be churched in a vaile; nor did kneele by the communion table, accordinge to the Rubricke: The said Sharpe is a common depracer of the government ecclesiasticall, and of the rites and ceremonies of this church, since his cominge from Newe England. * * Citentur."

The asterisks are in the print. Sandon is the name, I suppose, of the parish.

The President also read a letter from a gentleman in London, communicated by President Eliot of Harvard College, containing the following description of an enamel portrait, in miniature, of Washington; and saying that its present owner, now residing in London, is desirous of parting with it in order to realize its value: —

“This enamel of General Washington was given me by Mr. Peabody. Its history is this: It was done by W. Bone (enameller on copper to George III.), who carried the art to perfection. Since his death the art has become extinct. It was taken from a sketch of Washington a few years before his death, and is the likeness of a much older man than any of the few portraits in existence, and the date, 1796, which, with the artist’s initials ‘W. B.,’ to be seen on the left side of the picture, shows that it was enamelled but two years before his death, which took place in 1798. Formerly it was in a small rosewood frame on the back of which is the artist’s full name. This is still in my possession. Mr. Peabody had it removed from the frame and placed in this present simple but handsome gold setting, which he considered emblematical of the original. Mr. Biden, in Cheapside, was the goldsmith employed.

“The picture was executed for a family in England, and the member into whose possession it passed, being in need of money, brought it to Mr. Peabody, knowing his interest in all things connected with the history of the United States. He bought it and gave it to me in 1859. He always alluded to it in some way whenever I saw him, for he considered it of great value.”

A photograph of the enamel portrait was also exhibited, and in connection with it the President presented to the Society a print of an original miniature of Washington by William Birch, in the possession of Charles G. Barney, Esq. The resemblance between the two portraits would seem to leave little doubt that the enamel of Bone was taken from the miniature of Birch.

Mr. APPLETON exhibited a selection of coins and medals relating to America, and read the following paper descriptive of them: —

Medals and Coins relating to America.

Numbers I., II., and III. form the only complete set known to exist of the earliest coinage of New England. 27th May, 1652, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered, "That all psons whatsoever have libertie to bring in unto the mint howse, at Boston, all bullion, plate, or Spanish coyne, there to be melted and brought to the allay of sterling silver by John Hull, master of the sd mint, & his sworne officers, & by him to be coyned into twelve pence, six pence, & three pence peeces, which shalbe for forme flatt, & square on the sides, & stamped on the one side with NE, & on the other side with XII^d, VI^d, & III^d, according to the value of each peece," &c. This order remained in force less than six months, and probably many of the coins were remelted for the pine-tree issue, so that now all are rare. Not more than half a dozen sixpences can be found, and of the threepence only one other specimen is known to collectors, and that is in the cabinet belonging to Yale College. Thomas Snelling, in his account of the coins of the English Colonies, 1769, says, "The first pieces coined at this time [1652]. — or, rather, stamped, — were six-pences and shillings [of which he gives plates], having on one side NE, and on the other VI and XII for their respective values; we are also told there was another sort struck with III, for three-pence, but we have never yet met with it in any cabinet, and even the other two are very scarce." Ruding, well known as the best authority on English coinage, says, "Those coins also which are stamped with NE only near the edge on the one side, and with the figures XII or VI in like manner, on the other, and commonly reported to have been struck at Newcastle, it is said were, as well as the last [the pine-tree money], monies of New England, and of about the same date with them." After quoting from Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay," the passage relating to them, he adds: "The three-pence spoken of above has never been discovered."

Numbers IV. to XI. are shillings, sixpences, a threepence, and a twopence of the pine-tree money, ordered by the General Court, 19th October, 1652, to "have a double ring on either side, with this inscription — Massachusetts, and a tree in the center on the one side — and New England, and the date of the yeare on the other side." The two-penny piece was not authorized till 1662. The coining of this money was continued for many years, and there is a great number of different dies for the same value. Each of the four shillings here

shown is unlike the others, but all agree with the design ordered by the General Court. There are many printed accounts of this money, and references to the fact of coinage, which I have not thought necessary to quote here.

In 1776, two or three pieces were prepared as patterns for a proposed coinage of copper for the State of Massachusetts. One of them is in my collection, and is number XII. of this series. It is thus described: MASSACHUSETTS STATE; a pine-tree, and in the field characters resembling 1 C L M, and conjectured to mean "One cent lawful money." Reverse: LIBERTY AND VIRTUE; in exergue 1776; the Goddess of Liberty, sitting on a globe, facing the left, holding in her right hand a liberty-cap, and with her left supporting herself by a long spear; at her feet is a small animal. Copper, size 20. Nothing is known of its origin, but it has naturally been said to be the work of Paul Revere: it is considered to be unique. In 1786 the State ordered an issue of cents and half-cents, of which specimens follow, numbers XIII.-XVI., thus described: COMMONWEALTH; an Indian standing facing the left, resting his right hand on a bow, and holding an arrow in his left; before his face is a star. Reverse: MASSACHUSETTS; in exergue 1787 or 1788; an eagle displayed, with an olive-branch in right claw, and in left arrows; on his breast is a shield, with the value, CENT or HALF-CENT.

Number XVII. is of English origin, and has an elephant on one side, and on the other, GOD: PRESERVE: NEW: ENGLAND: 1694. Copper, size 18½. It is excessively rare, not more than two or three being known, and came from the collection of J. J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, long the best in this country.

Number XVIII. is still more rare, only one other being known to collectors. It is of the Bermudas or Sommer Islands, where, Captain John Smith says, "they had for a time a certain kind of brass money, with a hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges which were found at their first landing." The coin has on one side an antique ship under sail, and on the other a hog, or rather a wild-boar, with the inscription, "SOMMER ISLANDS," and the value XII., showing that it was probably a token for a shilling. Snelling described this identical specimen, in 1769, as being in the cabinet of Thomas Hollis: it came to me from the collection of Mr. Mickley. It is of copper, size 20.

In 1659, Lord Baltimore issued a coinage of silver for his province of Maryland; a set of which is shown by numbers XIX.-XXI., comprising shilling, sixpence, and fourpence. CÆCILIVS: DNS: TERRÆ-

MARIÆ : &CT.; the head of Lord Baltimore facing the left. Reverse: CRESCITE : ET : MVLTIPlicAMINI; his coat-of-arms and coronet, and at each side of it the numerals of value, XII., VI., and IV. respectively. These end the series of colonial money.

The next few pieces are patterns, prepared before the adoption of the cent in 1793. Nos. XXII. and XXIII. came from the collection of Mr. Mickley, and are considered unique: I certainly know of no others. NQVA CONSTELLATIO; an eye surrounded by rays, between which are thirteen stars. Reverse: LIBERTAS . JUSTITIA . 1783; a wreath, within which are U. S., and the numerals 1000 and 500 respectively. These seem to be pieces of 1000 and 500 units, as proposed by Gouverneur Morris in 1782, and sent to the President of Congress as specimens in April, 1783. In this month, also, Robert Morris wrote: "I sent for Mr. Dudley, who delivered me a piece of silver coin, being the first that has been struck as an American coin." The smaller one is probably meant by Samuel Curwen, who wrote 15th May, 1784: "Mr. Bartlett presented me with a medal struck in Philadelphia: in a round compartment stands, U. S. . 5 . 1783; round, *Libertas et Justitia*; on the other side, in the centre, an eye surrounded by a glory; the whole encompassed by *thirteen stars*, — with the legend, *Nova Constellatio*." The piece does not exactly answer to this description, but there is no other which comes so near. The design is frequently found in copper of the same year, and, with a slight difference, of 1785.

Numbers XXIV. and XXV. are of the highest rarity, only two or three others being known. They are identical, except that one has on the edge the words, TO BE ESTEEMED BE USEFUL. They are thus described: LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY; in the field 1792; a head of Liberty facing the right, with flowing curly hair; on the edge of the bust is the artist's name, BIRCH. Reverse: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; a wreath of olive, within which are the words ONE CENT, and, below, 1792. Copper, size 21. They were designed in Philadelphia by the artist whose name they bear, and are much larger than the cent as adopted, and issued in 1793. It is not easy to say why the design on them was not approved, as the head is more beautiful than is seen on the common cent, and the motto is certainly very expressive. There are two smaller patterns in the same style, which, though less rare than the large ones, are wanting in my collection. Numbers XXVI. and XXVII. are patterns, of the same year, for a dime and half-dime, with the same inscription, but abbreviated for the small size of the coins; the heads are quite differ-

ent; each has on the reverse an eagle flying, and below, the words "DISME" and "HALF DISME," respectively.

The remaining pieces here described are medals, all relating to American history.

I. A map of the New World, and round it the inscription, GENTES SERVIENT EI DONEC VENIAT TEMPUS QUO EÆDEM AB IPSO SERVITUTEM EXIGENT. *Jer.* 27, v. 7. Reverse: View of a bay, with many ships in it and near it; below the inscription, in seven lines: VI. ID SEPT. 1610. CXXVIII. AUSPIC. FÆD. REGIM. BELG. SOCIET. IND. OCCID. DUCTU. P. P. HEYNI. POTITA. EST. IN. ET. SUB. MATANZA. SINU. CUBA. INS. REGIA. CLASSE. ARGENTEA. REGNI. NOVÆ. HISP.; around: FILIA BABIL QUASI AREA CALCABITUR AB AQUILONE TEMPORE MESSIS EIUS. *Jerem.* 51, v. 33 et 48. Silver, size 40. This medal celebrates the capture of a Spanish treasure-fleet in the Bay of Matanzas, Cuba, in September, 1628, by the Dutch, under Admiral Peter Heyn, who was in consequence created Lieutenant-Admiral of Holland. I have another smaller and less interesting medal on the same event.

II. FR. CHRIST. DE. LEVI. D. DAMPVILLE. P. FRANC. PROREX. AMERICÆ; bust of the Duke, with long flowing hair, and in richly decorated armor, facing the right; below the bust, I. HARDY. F. 1658. Reverse: EX. TE. ENIM. EXIET. DUX. QUI. REGAT. POPULUM. MEUM; a shield with a coat of four quarters, on a mantle of ermine, and crowned by a ducal coronet. Bronze, size 31. This is a medal of François Christophe de Levi, Duc de Dampville, who was first appointed Viceroy of America in 1644, and in 1655 obtained a new patent as Viceroy of the Islands and Main Land of America, including Guiana, the country on both sides the Amazon, &c. The irreverent quotation on the medal must refer to the family name, and derives its point from the absurd claims to antiquity made by the French family of Lévis.

III. LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS; head of Louis XIV., with curling hair, facing the right; below the bust, DOLLIN. F. Reverse: FRANCIA IN NOVO ORBE VICTRIX; in exergue, KEBECA LIBERATA, M.DC.XC.; a crowned woman representing the city of Quebec, seated on a rock, resting her left arm on the shield of France, and pressing her right foot on a shield, which seems to bear stars; behind are English flags and pine-trees, at her feet a beaver, and at one side the river-god St. Lawrence. Bronze, size 26. This, of course, refers to the melancholy failure of the expedition from New England against Canada in 1690.

IV. and V. On both: LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS; head (different on each) of Louis XV., facing the right; below, the initials of the artist's name. Reverse of IV.: SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT; in exergue, COL. FRANC. DE LAM. 1751; an Indian with bow and arrows, standing near some plants, which I take to be tobacco. Reverse of V.: NON VILIUS AUREO; in exergue, COL. FRANC. DE LAM. 1755; an ancient galley, with a fleece hanging from the mast. Both are of copper, size 18. The latter medal probably commemorates some particular event connected with the fur-trade.

VI. THE GIFT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA; the arms of the city. Reverse: KITTANNING DESTROYED BY COL^L. ARMSTRONG; in exergue, SEPTEMBER. 8. 1756; an Indian village in flames, in the foreground an officer and three soldiers, one of whom has just killed an Indian, seen falling at the right, near a corduroy road. Pewter, size 27. This commemorates the destruction of an Indian village on the Ohio by troops under Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle; to whom, with his subordinate officers, the city of Philadelphia voted a medal.

VII. GEORGIUS. II. DEI. GRATIA; laureate head of George II., facing the left. Reverse: LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE; in exergue 1757; a white man and an Indian seated under a tree, the former handing a pipe to the latter; in the heavens the sun is shining with wonderful brilliancy. Silver, size 28. This medal was struck by an association of Quakers in Philadelphia, for the purpose of presentation to the Indians, and of promoting peace and friendship with them. Mine has evidently been worn.

VIII., IX., and X. all celebrate the same event. VIII., A rock, and over it a globe, inscribed, in the proper parts, CANADA. AMERICA, resting on a prostrate naked female figure, who has just dropped a fleur-de-lis; at the left is a British grenadier in uniform, and at the right a New-England sailor, waving his hat, and between them, on a scroll, PARITER . IN . BELLA; behind the globe is the British flag, and, above, Fame is flying, her right hand holding a long trumpet to her lips, and in her left two wreaths of laurel; in the distance are several boats and a high rock; on the rock, in the foreground, T. PINGO. F. Reverse: LOUISBOURG . TAKEN . MDCCLVIII; a view of the attack on Louisburg, taken inside a battery with soldiers and guns, from one of which a ball just fired is seen in the air, leaving a long track; at the right is a fortified city, and at the left a lighthouse; on the ocean

are several ships, one of which is in flames, and a number of boats. Silver, size 28. IX., ADM^L BOSCAWEN . TOOK . CAPE . BRETON ; bust of the Admiral, in armor, facing the right. Reverse: LOUISBOURG ; in exergue, IUL 26 1758 ; in the foreground the ocean, with five ships, and beyond, a curious view of the attack on the city, with a cannon-ball just striking a high tower. Copper, size 25. X. Same inscription ; the Admiral is in naval uniform, with a baton in his right hand. Reverse: LOUISBURG HARBOUR ; in exergue, IUL 26 1758 ; a similar scene, but reversed in position, and without the cannon-ball. Copper, size 23. Nothing need be said about these medals, except that the first is a very beautiful one.

XI. BRITANNIA ; in the field, to right, WOLFE, — to left, SAVNDERS ; a classic female head, facing the left, and, below, a wreath, through which are crossed an antique standard and a trident. Reverse: QUEBEC. TAKEN MDCCLIX ; in exergue, SOC. P. A. C. ; the winged figure of Victory, with a palm in her left hand, with her right places a wreath of laurel on an antique military trophy, in which is the shield of France, and at its foot sits a captive bound to its base ; beyond is seen the prow of a galley. Silver, size 25. XII., THE CONQUEST OF CANADA COMPLETED ; Neptune seated, holding an oar, and leaning on the prow of a galley, a beaver running up his leg ; beyond is an antique standard, with the name AMHERST inscribed in a wreath, a lion above it ; in exergue, the shield of France, a bow, quiver, and tomahawk. Reverse: MONTREAL TAKEN MDCCLX ; in exergue, SOC. PROMOTING ARTS AND COMMERCE ; a female figure personifying France, seated under a pine-tree weeping ; before her the shield of France, a sword and tomahawk, and, behind, an eagle on a rock. Silver, size 26. This medal is copied from the famous "Judæa Capta" of the Romans. Both of these were of course struck by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce to celebrate the events recorded on them.

XIII., XIV., and XV. are all in honor of one man. XIII., GVLIELMVS PITT ; bust of Pitt, in flowing wig, facing the left ; on edge of bust, T. PINGO F. Reverse: THE MAN WHO . HAVING SAVED THE PARENT . PLEADED WITH SUCCESS FOR HER CHILDREN. Copper, size 26. XIV., LIBERTATIS VINDEX . GUL : PITT ; a rude head of Pitt, in a wig, at three-quarter face to the right. Reverse: BRITANNIA ET AMERICA IUNCTÆ ; a wreath, within which are two hands clasped over a sword with a liberty-cap on the point. Copper, size 21. This medal is very rare, and nothing is known of its origin. XV., THE .

RESTORER OF . COMMERCE. 1766. NO . STAMPS ; bust of Pitt, facing the left. Reverse: THANKS TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND TRADE ; in the field, AMERICA ; a man-of-war, with flags flying Copper, size 18. The inscription on this piece sufficiently explains it

XVI., D'VLUGTENDE AMERICAANEⁿ van ROHDE YLAND AUG^t 1778 ; a view of Rhode Island, with soldiers fleeing across it ; to the right are boats filled with men, and to the left three men-of-war. Reverse: DE ADMIRAALS FLAG van ADMIRAAL HOWE 1779 ; a British man-of-war. Brass, size 20½. This curious little Dutch medal celebrates the evacuation of Rhode Island by the Americans on the approach of the British fleet under Admiral Howe.

XVII., JOANNI PAVLO JONES CLASSIS PRAEFECTO. COMITIA AMERICANA ; bust of Paul Jones, in uniform, facing the right ; on edge of bust, DUPRÉ . F. Reverse: HOSTIVM NAVIBVS CAPTIS AVT FVGATIS . AD ORAM SCOTIAE XXIII. SEPT. M.DCCLXXVIII. DUPRÉ . F. ; a view of the fight between the "Bon Homme Richard" and the "Serapis," &c. Silver, size 36. This is one of the medals voted by Congress, and is one of the most beautiful and interesting. We find allusions to it in the letters of Jones, who wrote thus, 9th September, 1788 : "The position of the two ships is not much amiss ; but the accessory figures are much too near the principal objects ; and he has placed them to windward instead of being, as they really were, to leeward of the Bon Homme Richard and Serapis."

XVIII. REBELLION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD ; a woman in armor, with a sword in her right hand, and a spear in her left, pressing her right foot on a man lying prostrate, and with her left foot keeping down a chain, which he holds in his left hand ; near is a crown on the ground ; above, in a label, VIRGINIA. Reverse: HAPPY WHILE UNITED ; in exergue, 1780 ; a white man and an Indian seated under a curious tree, and shaking hands ; the Indian holds a pipe ; at the left is the ocean, on which are three vessels ; the piece has a loop formed of an eagle's wing and a pipe. Copper, size 46. Nothing whatever is known about this strange piece, nor another specimen. I consider it a great curiosity.

XIX. COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON: COMMANDED BY J. KENDRICK ; a ship and a sloop on the ocean. Reverse: FITTED AT BOSTON, *N. AMERICA* FOR THE PACIFIC OCEAN BY J. BARRELL, S. BROWN, C. BULFINCH, J. DARBY, C. HATCH, J. M. PINTARD. 1787. Silver, size 27. An account of the voyage of these vessels, and the discovery of Columbia River, may be read in Green-

how's "Memoir of the North-west Coast of North America," in which it is stated that each vessel took out a number of these medals, struck for the purpose of distribution among the natives of the places she might visit. Probably most of them were thus used, for they are now quite rare. Unfortunately the designer's name is not on them.

XX. TH. JEFFERSON PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. 4 MARCH 1801; bust of Jefferson, facing the left; below, the initial of the artist's name,—R. Reverse: UNDER HIS WING IS PROTECTION; in exergue: TO COMMEMORATE JULY 4 1776; a female figure, in armor, stands at the left, supporting with her right hand a long pole, on which is a liberty-cap, and with her left hand holding a scroll inscribed, *Declar.* INDEPENDENCE, over a rock inscribed, CONSTITUTION, near which are a horn of plenty, a drum, and military equipments; in the air is an eagle with a wreath in his beak. Silver, size 29. Unfortunately, this beautiful medal has no history: I suppose it was struck by some political society to commemorate the triumph of party in the election of Jefferson.

XXI. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 4. 1825; head of Adams, facing the right; on edge of bust, FURST. Reverse: SCIENCE GIVES PEACE AND AMERICA PLENTY. FURST. F.; Science, represented by Minerva, supporting a spear with her left hand, with her right presents an olive-branch to America, personified by an Indian seated on a horn of plenty; at the left, behind Minerva, is an eagle on a stump of a tree. Silver, size 32½. This is perhaps the most beautiful medal yet produced in this country.

XXII. N. ENGLAND SOC. FOR PROMOTION OF MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS. 1826; head of Archimedes, facing the right; below the bust, ARCHIMEDES, and on its edge, GOBRECHT. F. Reverse: GENIUS INTELLIGENCE AND INDUSTRY TRIUMPH; a carding-machine, a steam-engine, and a steamboat, each in a framed panel; above, the names ARCHIMEDES GALILEO NEWTON FRANKLIN WATT FULTON, shedding a flood of rays over the clouds; at the sides are various plants, and, below, C. GOBRECHT. F. Silver, size 40. This is also a very handsome medal; and both this and the last are strangely rare, considering their recent date. The designers, Furst and Gobrecht, were long in the employ of the United-States Mint. Furst designed most of the medals presented for the victories of 1812-15; and Gobrecht, in 1836 and 1838, designed some exquisite patterns, which were so far in advance of the taste of the officers of the Mint, that they were not adopted.

XXIII. HENRY CLAY ELECTED PRESIDENT A. D. 1844; head of Clay, facing the left. Reverse: THE MILL-BOY OF THE SLASHES INAUGURATED MARCH 4TH 1845; a man on horseback, near a mill. Brass, size 16. This is one of the few lying medals in the American series. There are several such of other countries, showing that medals can no more be absolutely depended on than any other form of historic evidences. The list of medals, of all countries, which commemorate events that never took place, is long and very curious.

The last ten medals form a series, which, for lack of a better name, may be called the Revolutionary Peace Medals. This includes all medals struck to celebrate any of the events connected with the successful ending of the war of American independence, with the recognition of this fact by foreign powers, and with the signing of the treaty by which Great Britain finally accepted it with all its consequences. Some of these medals are excessively rare, and I doubt if another equally extensive collection is in existence. There are one or two more, not here described, whose absence prevents even this from being an absolutely complete collection.

1. LIBERTAS . AMERICANA; in exergue, 4 JUIL . 1776; on edge of bust, DUPRE; a beautiful head of Liberty facing the left, with hair loosely streaming backwards; over the right shoulder a pole, on which is a Phrygian cap. Reverse: NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS. (Horace, Book III. Ode IV., 20); in exergue, 17TH OCT. 1781; on platform, DUPRE. F; the infant Hercules in his cradle, strangling two serpents, while Pallas protects him, with a spear in her right hand, and in her left a shield charged with the lilies of France, against which a leopard is throwing himself. Silver, size 30.

The dates on the reverse are those of the surrender of Burgoyne and of Cornwallis. This exquisite medal is of French work: the idea was Franklin's, and he caused it to be struck under his direction, assisted by Sir William Jones, who supplied the mottoes.*

* These statements are proved by the following extracts from Franklin's Works, Sparks's edition: "This puts me in mind of a medal I have had a mind to strike, since the late great event you gave me an account of, representing the United States by the figure of an infant Hercules in his cradle, strangling the two serpents; and France by that of Minerva, sitting by as his nurse, with her spear and helmet, and her robe specked with a few *fleurs de lis*. The extinguishing of two entire armies in one war is what has rarely happened, and it gives a presage of the future force of our growing empire." This medal was subsequently executed, under the direction of Dr. Franklin, with some variation in the device.—*Letter to Robert R. Livingston*, March 4, 1782, vol. ix. p. 173. "The engraving of my medal, which you know was projected before

II. Three standing figures; the middle one, a warrior, personifying Holland, with his right hand grasps that of a woman in barbarous dress, who leans on a shield, inscribed, DE VEREENIGDE STAATEN VAN NOORD AMERICA; at her feet are a sceptre and broken shackles; at the right is a woman, holding in her right hand an olive-branch, and leaning on a shield inscribed, GROOT BRITTANJEN; at her feet lies a snake, and behind her sits a dog, who is kept back by the extended left hand of the warrior; above him, in the clouds, is an angel, carrying a liberty-cap to the United States; in exergue, B. C. V. CALKER F. Reverse: AAN DE STAATEN VAN FRIESLAND TER DANKBAARE NAGEDACHTENISSE VAN DE LANDSDAGEN IN FEBR. EN APR. MDCCCLXXXII TOEGEWYD DOOR DE BURGER SOCIETEIT DOOR VRYHEID EN YVER TE LEEUWARDEN. (To the States of Friesland in grateful remembrance of the Assemblies held in February and April 1782. Dedicated by the Civic Society "Through Freedom and Zeal" at Leeuwarden). A right hand from the clouds holds the crowned shield of West Frisia. Silver, size 28.

This medal and the five following are of Dutch origin. The best explanation of the events causing them and the dates borne on them is found in the letters of John Adams, as printed in the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution." He wrote from Amsterdam, 27th Feb., 1782: "Friesland has at last taken the provincial resolution to acknowledge the independence, of which United America is in full possession." In a later letter he communicates the resolution as passed 26th Feb. The action of April will be more properly noticed with the next medal.

III. LIBERA SOROR.; in exergue, SOLEMNI DECR. [ETO] AGN.

the peace, is but just finished. None are yet struck in hard metal, but will be in a few days. In the mean time, having this good opportunity by Mr. Penn, I send you one of the *épreuves*. You will see that I have profited by some of your ideas, and adopted the mottoes you were so kind as to furnish." — *Letter to Sir William Jones*, March 17, 1783, id. p. 501. "I have caused to be struck here the medal which I formerly mentioned to you, the design of which you seemed to approve. I enclose one of them in silver, for the President of Congress, and one in copper, for yourself: the impression on copper is thought to appear best, and you will soon receive a number for the members. I have presented one to the King, and another to the Queen, both in gold, and one in silver to each of the ministers, as a monumental acknowledgment, which may go down to future ages, of the obligations we are under to this nation. It is mighty well received, and gives general pleasure. If the Congress approve of it, as I hope they will, I may add something on the die (for those to be struck hereafter) to show that it was done by their order, which I could not venture to do till I had authority for it." — *Letter to Robert R. Livingston*, April 15, 1783, id. p. 515.

[ITA] 19 APR. MDCCLXXXII; at the left an armed woman, personifying Holland, with her right hand grasps that of an Indian queen, while on a pole in her left she holds a liberty-cap over the head of the Indian, who stands at the right, bearing in her left hand a shield charged with thirteen stars, a spear, and a chain which holds a leopard, on whose head she presses her left foot; between the figures is an altar, on which fire is burning, and above them are rays of the sun. Reverse: TYRANNIS VIRTUTE REPULSA; in exergue, SUB GALLÆ AUSPICHS; I. G. HOLTZHEY FEC; an open landscape, with a high rock at the left, at the base of which lies a unicorn, royally gorged, who has broken his horn against the rock. Silver, size 28½.

The date on this medal refers to a resolution of their "High Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Provinces, Friday, April 19, 1782," which ends thus: "it has been thought fit and resolved, that Mr. Adams shall be admitted and acknowledged in quality of Envoy of the United States of North America to their High Mightinesses, as he is admitted and acknowledged by the present."

IV. FAVSTISSIMO FOEDERE JVNCTÆ . DIE VII OCTOB . MDCC-LXXXII; Fame seated on the clouds, supporting with her right hand two shields, one of Holland, the other charged with thirteen stars; above them is a crown, and below, the club of Hercules and lion's skin; her left hand holds to her lips a long trumpet. Reverse: JUSTITIAM ET NON TEMNERE DIVOS (Virgil, *Æneid*, Book VI. 620); in exergue, S . P . Q . AMST . SACRVM; I. G. HOLTZHEY FEC.; at the left is a pyramid, on the base of which hang flowers and a scroll inscribed *PRODROMVS* (a forerunner); on the front of the pyramid the crowned shield of Amsterdam rests against crossed fasces; Mercury, flying through the air, is about to place a wreath on the crown; in the foreground are a basket of fruit and an anchor, on which stands a cock, whose left claw holds something not easily recognizable; in the distance is the ocean, on which are several vessels. Silver, size 29.

V. The same medal, size 21.

VI. EN DEXTRA FIDESQUE; in exergue, DEN. 7 OCTOBER 1782. I. V. B.; at the right, a woman sits on a bale of goods, resting her left arm on the shield of Holland; near her stands a pole, on the top of which is a liberty-cap; her right hand is extended to receive an olive-branch from a man in classic dress standing at the left, who offers it with his right hand, and with his left supports a staff, from which flies the "Stars and Stripes"; near him is a barrel, filled to overflowing with Indian corn. Reverse: HEIL, VRIJGESTREEN AMERIKAAN:

GANSCH NEERLAND NEEMT UW VRIENDSCHAP AAN. GODS GUNST VEREEN TWEE VRIJE LANDEN, TOT WEERZYDS NUT, DOOR VASTE RANDEN. (Hail to you, American, who have fought out your freedom: All Netherland accepts your friendship. God's grace unite two free lands, to mutual good, through solid ties.) Below is a caduceus, between a branch of olive and a branch of laurel. Silver, size 20½.

The dies for these medals were evidently prepared in advance of the event, for we find in Mr. Adams's letters that the signing of the treaties, which was to have taken place on October 7, was put off till the next day, on which, October 8, "were executed the Treaty of Commerce and the convention concerning recaptures."

VII. NEDERLAND VERKLAARD AMERICA VRY. (Netherland declares America free.) In exergue, I. M. LAGEMAN; a woman in classic dress, holding in her right hand a bundle of seven arrows, and supporting a lance, on the top of which is a liberty-cap, in her left a caduceus; at her feet are a cactus and a horn of plenty, and in the distance are fortifications and a range of hills. Reverse: DE ALGEMEENE WENSCH. (The universal desire.) In exergue, 1782; a group of bales and barrels, a boat with one mast, and a tall trident-headed staff, from which hang the flags of Holland and the United States. Silver, size 21½.

VIII. LIBERTAS AMERICANA; in exergue, MDCCLXXXIII; in field, Æ; Louis XVI. in royal robes, and on his throne, facing the right, pointing with his left hand to a shield charged with thirteen bars, which a woman, representing either Liberty or Authority, has just hung on a column, surmounted by a cap of liberty. Reverse: COMMUNI CONSENSU; Pallas standing, facing the right, supporting with her right hand a spear, by the side of which an olive springs up; her left hand holds a ribbon, tied in a bow, from which hang the shields of France, Great Britain, Spain, and Holland; on the ground lies a shield with the head of Medusa. Silver, size 29.

IX. SIC HOSTES CONCORDIA IVNGIT AMICOS; in exergue, PRUDENTIA & FATIS; in field to the left, MAHO, to right, GIBR; at the left a woman, in classic dress, with an olive-branch in her left hand, with her right grasps that of another woman, who supports with her left hand a pole, on which is a liberty-cap; between the figures are a horn of plenty, the shields of Ireland, France, and Spain; behind the first figure is the shield of Scotland, and behind the second a shield charged with several bars, for the United States; in the field at each side is a battle between a fort and several vessels, and above the

figures is a triangle, from which proceed rays; in the exergue is a view of a large fortified seaport-town. Reverse: *ENSIBVS EX MARTIS LVX PACIS LÆTA RESVRGIT*; in exergue, *OPE VVLCANI 1783*; a woman, with an olive-branch in right hand and a horn of plenty in left, stands on a man in armor lying prostrate with a broken sword in right hand; in the distance is an open sea, with mountains and vessels to left, and a battle between a fort and several vessels to right; in the air above is the sun in splendor, and an angel flying to right, with a wreath in left hand, and in right a trumpet through which he sounds the words *FIAT PAX*. Tin, size 27½.

I know nothing of the origin of this medal, and have seen but one other specimen, which was in the Mickley collection. On the obverse, allusion is made to the capture of Port Mahon in Minorca, and the defence of Gibraltar, both which events happened during the war of American independence.

X. *FELICITAS BRITANNIA ET AMERICA*; in exergue, *MDCC-LXXXIII SEP^r. 4*; at the right a woman, personifying Great Britain, is seated, facing the left; by her side is a shield with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, in her left hand is a spear, and with her right she seems to grasp the left hand of an Indian queen, who advances toward her, with a bow in right hand, and a quiver behind her back; between them flies a dove with an olive-branch; the distance seems to present a view of London, in which St. Paul's Cathedral and the Monument are plainly seen. Reverse, in centre: *WE ARE ONE*; on a ring, from which extend thirteen rays, *AMERICAN CONGRESS*; beyond the rays a circle of thirteen rings, inscribed, *MASSCHS, N. HAMPS, CONNECT, R. ISLAND, N. IORKE, ? , PENSILVA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, N. CAROLIN, S. CAROLI, GEORGIA*. Tin, size 25.

The date on this piece is that of the treaty by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of her former colonies, now the United States of America. A similar piece, and the only other one I have seen, is in the cabinet of Charles Clay of Manchester, England, President of the Manchester Numismatic Society. He describes the edge as reading "Continental Currency," but mine has an ornamental milling, like some old Spanish dollars. The execution of both is very rude.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM spoke of an interesting letter relating to the battle of Lexington, which lay upon the table, of which Mr. Appleton has furnished a copy for the "Proceedings": —

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.*

April 18th — We are in the utmost confusion; some of the Troops last Night went out of Boston, & have just Heard that they Have killed two or three Men.

21st — The night before last the troops went in Boats from Boston to Horse Farm & so marched to Concord. In their march killed 8 men, but who fired first I believe none can tell. They went on to Concord, and destroyed the Magazine & Stores, then retired to Charlestown, firing on our people & they on them. A most terrible Day it was, the Women & Children fled out of Town, as we expected they would come into it. Our family went up to M^r Temples; we just escaped the Army, having reached M^{rs} Irelands when the Regulars got to the Neck, & ours come down Winters Hill. The Regulars marched up Capⁿ Fentons or Bunkers Hill and ours returned Back again. None fired after they got into Town. Then they got leave of the Town to let their Men go into the Meeting House & town House, till they could get over. The Boats come and Carryed them over, when the people tho't we were all safe, & sent up to M^r Temples where Vast Numbers from Town had fled. Two M^r Russels & wives went to Town & found they had brought over another Regiment of Soldiers, who in the night encamped on the Hill, and the Town was again in the greatest distress. In the morning M^r Temple got a pass for as many as would to return Home. I went with him, but O! I cant describe to you the Melancholy sight, to behold the preparations that was making on the Hill, & before I reached home met 500 more marching up to the Hill. The Town I thought was gone, before night thot it would be so fortified that we must give up or Die. But thro' the goodness of God in three Hours every Soldier was out of the Town & we in Quiet. They were frightened & fled as If pursued; but no man pursued them; they heard an Army was come against Boston. This but an imperfect acc^t but cant do more at present.

Mr. APPLETON presented the original manuscript of a circular signed by sixty-four merchants and firms in Boston, to be

* Probably written by Dr. Isaac Foster, of Charlestown, Harv. Coll. 1758, to his sister Eleanor, wife of Dr. Nathaniel Coffin of Portland, Me.

sent to the country banks, urging them to provide for the redemption of their bills. As an incident occurring over sixty years ago, connected with the financial history of Boston, it may not be regarded as unworthy a place in our "Proceedings." The circular is labelled "Original Bank Circular, 1809": —

To the Cashier of

Bank.

BOSTON,

SIR: —

The subscribers, merchants, and traders in the town of Boston, from a disposition to afford every facility and convenience to their country customers, have been in the habit, since the establishment of Country Banks, of receiving the bills issued by them in payment for goods or debts at par, — and which they were for a good while enabled again to circulate without loss.

Within the last two years, however, many Country Banks have unwarrantably abused this confidence placed in their bills, by refusing payment of them when presented, or by opposing every obstacle which chicanery and artifice could invent to delay or evade it. The obvious consequences have followed, the public confidence has been shaken, their faith in written promises of institutions avowedly established as *patterns of punctuality* no longer exists. Country Bank paper has depreciated, and cannot be negotiated without a discount which varies from *two* to *four* per cent. We have, however, in hopes this unwarrantable conduct would be abandoned, continued to receive this paper at par, and borne the loss of the discount, till our patience is exhausted and our suffering interest calls loudly for a change of measures. We have therefore found ourselves compelled to send the bills home for payment, and in case of refusal shall proceed to the collection by due course of law. We beg you will communicate this letter to the President and Directors of Bank, and hope that by a prompt payment of their bills they will save us from the disagreeable necessity of resorting to the legal alternative."

We are, Sir, your very obedient servants,

STORROW & BROWN
HAVEN, WILLIAMS, & Co.
BOND & PRENTISS
GASSETT, UPHAM, & Co.
RICE, REED, & Co.
PETER DICKERMAN
PHINEAS FOSTER

CHARLES & GEO. BARRETT
WILLIAM APPLETON & Co.
HOWE & SPEAR
SAMUEL MAY
JNO. BINNEY
JNO. GREW
SAMUEL BILLINGS

MINCHIN & WELCH	JOSEPH TILDEN
MUNROE & GROSVENOR	DAVID S. EATON
SETH WRIGHT & SON	COLBURN & GILL
WHITNEY & DORR	GILES LODGE
SAMUEL DORR	CABOT & LEE
LUTHER FAULKNER & Co.	JOHN TAPPAN
DAVID GREENOUGH	JONATHAN PHILLIPS
B. & T. WIGGIN	S. J. PRESCOTT & Co.
S. & N. APPLETON	LOVEJOY & TAGGARD
BELLOWS, CORDIS, & JONES	JOSEPH NYE & SON
SEWALL, SALISBURY, & Co.	N. & R. FREEMAN
GORE, MILLER, & PARKER	EBEN'R. & JNO. BREED
S. & H. HIGGINSON	TORREY, SYMMES, & Co.
ANDREW ELIOT	TUCKERMAN, SHAW, & ROGERS
JOSHUA DAVIS	F. & S. CLARK
STEVENS & JOY	SMITH & OTIS
BENJ. RICH	FREEMAN & CUSHING
PARKER & APPLETON	KIRK BOOTT
KNOWLES & HURD	PRATT & ANDREWS
OTIS & DWIGHT	RICHARDSON & WHEELER
JAMES & JNO. CARTER	THOMAS WIGGLESWORTH
BRYANT P. TILDEN	WHITNEY, CUTLER, & HAMMOND
TIMOTHY WILLIAMS	CORNELIUS COOLIDGE & Co.
THOS. C. AMORY & Co.	WM. SHIMMIN
EBEN. FRANCIS	URIAH COTTING.

MAY MEETING, 1870.

A stated monthly meeting of the Society was held this day, Thursday, May 12th, at eleven o'clock, A.M.; the President in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read.

In the absence of the Librarian, the list of donors was read by the Recording Secretary.

Among the donations announced was a manuscript copy of the oration delivered by Nathaniel Appleton Haven, Esq., of Portsmouth, N.H., May 21, 1823, two hundred years from the landing of the first settlers; and of the poem on that occasion by O. W. B. Peabody, Esq.,—presented by George B. Chase, Esq., of Boston.*

* This oration, in 1827, was included in a printed volume, entitled "The Remains of Nathaniel Appleton Haven, with a Memoir of his Life. By George Ticknor."